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Foreign Crops and MARKETS



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WORLD APPLE AND
PEAR PRODUCTION (Page 201)

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FOR RELEASE

MONDAY

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L A T E N E W S

Cuban rice producers are anticipating a record-breaking crop this season and, fearful that the expected large imports during 1948 may adversely affect their prices, they have appealed to the Government to impose an import quota on rice. The Government, reportedly, is giving serious consideration to this demand. Supplies during August continued plentiful and purchases from abroad, though somewhat larger than in July, continued small.

- - - -

The 1948 cotton crop in Turkey is estimated at 253,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) compared with a revised estimate of 218,000 for 1947. Consumption during the year ended July 31, 1948, is placed at 240,000 bales (including about 50,000 non-commercial). Exports were reported at 5,000 bales and imports virtually nil. Stocks on July 31, 1948, were reported at 55,000 bales. Stocks on hand a year ago, calculated from the above figures apparently amounted to 82,000 bales.

WORLD APPLE AND PEAR PRODUCTION DOWN FOR 1948

World production of both apples and pears will be relatively short for the 1948-49 season. The estimated production of apples, at 393.6 million bushels, is 17 percent below the 1947-48 production of 476.7 million and 23 percent below the prewar average of 510.0 million bushels. The pear crop of 132.1 million bushels is 15 percent lower than the 1947-48 crop of 155.4 million, but practically the same as the prewar average.

Indicated production in North America of 118.2 million is 10 percent lower than the 1947-48 production of 130.7 million and 17 percent below the prewar (1935-39) average of 143.1 million. Canadian production of apples estimated at 15.7 million bushels is about the same as last season and about 1.1 million bushels more than the prewar average of 14.6 million bushels. Production in United States, estimated at 100.4 million, is 11 percent below the 1947-48 crop of 113.0 million and 21 percent lower than the prewar average of 127.3 million. Production is indicated to be less than last year in all major apple producing areas except the South Atlantic States where the 1947 crop was short.

The pear crop in the United States is indicated to be 26.4 million bushels which is 25 percent below the record crop of 35.3 million in 1947 and 8 percent below the prewar average of 28.7 million. The pear crop in Canada is estimated at 753,000 bushels--22 percent below last year's crop but 32 percent above the prewar average.

The 1948 apple crop in Europe is very short. It is estimated at 238.6 million bushels, 24 percent below the 1947 crop of 312.1 million and 29 percent below the 1935-39 average of 333.8 million. The pear crop, indicated at 85.1 million bushels, compares with 103.4 million for the previous season and 85.0 million for the prewar period. Damage from frost and insects was the chief cause of the reduced crops of both apples and pears.

In Austria, both apples and pears blossomed well and condition reports indicate this year's crop, estimated at 20.0 million bushels of apples and 9.5 million bushels of pears, is larger than last year's and better than an average crop. Both apple and pear crops are reduced in Belgium. Apples estimated at 3.2 million bushels compares with a record crop of 13.8 million last year and 5.4 million for the prewar average. The pear crop, indicated at 1.3 million bushels, is about the same as the 1946 crop but one-fifth as large as the 1947 crop of 6.6 million. Fruit crops in Belgium tend to alternate regularly between good and bad. The apple and pear crops in Czechoslovakia are normal and are indicated to be 9.5 million and 4.0 million bushels. The quality of both crops is not of the best, due to the long drought last year and to damage by insects. The apple crop in France is estimated at 8.0 million bushels for dessert and cooking, 39 percent below the 13.1 million for the previous crop and 24 percent below the 1935-39 average of 10.5 million. Apple production for cider, indicated at 50.0 million bushels is 16.0 million less than last season and about one-third as large as prewar. The pear crop indicated at 4.0 million for dessert and cooking and 10.0 million for cider is about an average crop. Fruit production in France was reduced by the cold wave which occurred in February.

(Continued on Page 207; Tables follow)

APPLES: Production in Specified countries,
averages 1935-39, and 1940-44, annual 1945-48

Continent and country	Average				1945	1946	1947	1948 a/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000				
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
North America:								
Canada.....	14,560:	13,459:	7,635:	19,282:	15,619:	15,671		
Mexico.....	1,231:	1,831:	1,856:	2,041:	2,021:	2,067		
United States.....	127,311:	115,306:	66,796:	119,410:	113,041:	100,445		
Total.....	143,102:	130,596:	76,287:	140,733:	130,681:	118,183		
Europe:								
Austria.....	13,386:	8,809:	10,000:	28,448:	15,000:	20,000		
Belgium.....	5,435:	6,103:	5,511:	2,296:	13,779:	3,215		
Bulgaria.....	1,064:	3,556:	3,569:	2,677:	1,766:	1,500		
Czechoslovakia.....	6,991:	3,362:	3,458:	9,620:	9,600:	9,500		
Denmark.....	2,818:	4,593:	4,409:	7,440:	6,000:	9,000		
Finland.....	1,023:	1,187:	1,075:	1,817:	1,708:	1,500		
France:								
Dessert and cooking.....	10,499:	9,109:	8,471:	13,103:	13,071:	8,000		
Cider.....	153,973:	114,061:	22,307:	71,059:	66,043:	50,000		
Germany.....	50,015:	43,138:	35,000:	22,000:	54,353:	39,255		
Greece.....	454:	564:	815:	965:	1,291:	1,000		
Hungary.....	2,145:	1,148:	689:	919:	2,104:	800		
Italy.....	13,107:	15,010:	13,667:	13,748:	22,217:	15,000		
Luxembourg:								
Dessert and cooking.....	193:	350:	274:	428:	427:	300		
Cider.....	93:	124:	16:	52:	49:	25		
Netherlands.....	3,631:	4,048:	3,628:	1,837:	10,472:	4,731		
Norway.....	1,080:	798:	311:	1,496:	1,188:	1,300		
Poland and Danzig.....	17,114:	14,785:	11,979:	7,546:	18,640:	13,421		
Rumania.....	3,255:	3,754:	5,512:	4,134:	2,722:	1,500		
Spain.....	5,411:	6,603:	5,000:	4,500:	3,500:	3,150		
Sweden.....	4,770:	3,809:	4,455:	4,960:	5,052:	5,500		
Switzerland.....	16,452:	25,353:	12,401:	29,854:	17,403:	22,500		
United Kingdom:								
Dessert and cooking.....	10,597:	13,831:	12,073:	16,717:	33,073:	18,687		
Cider.....	3,427:	3,256:	1,330:	5,133:	4,947:	3,687		
Yugoslavia.....	6,914:	9,003:	8,150:	8,727:	7,711:	5,000		
Total.....	333,847:	296,354:	174,100:	259,476:	312,116:	238,571		
Total (excluding cider)....	176,354:	178,913:	150,447:	183,232:	211,077:	184,859		

APPLES: Production in specified countries,
averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1945-48

Continent and country	Average		1945	1946	1947	1948 a/
	1935-39	1940-44				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Asia:						
Lebanon.....	b/ 104:	260:	597:	643:	689:	700
Palestine.....	65:	134:	226:	231:	240:	200
Syria.....	c/ 84:	84:	256:	260:	271:	280
Turkey.....	5,149:	3,773:	4,097:	5,181:	2,797:	5,000
Japan.....	7,624:	10,372:	2,967:	5,821:	4,309:	6,000
Korea.....	3,220:	5,469:	1,640:	3,214:	2,378:	3,000
Total.....	16,162:	20,092:	9,783:	15,350:	10,684:	15,180
South America:						
Argentina.....	1,400:	6,135:	8,162:	7,173:	4,461:	7,500
Chile.....	1,025:	591:	575:	700:	700:	700
Total.....	2,425:	6,726:	8,737:	7,873:	5,161:	8,200
Africa:						
Union of South Africa.....	1,142:	1,125:	900:	1,000:	1,000:	1,000
Oceania:						
Australia.....	10,435:	11,508:	15,267:	9,612:	13,842:	10,000
New Zealand.....	2,875:	2,309:	2,702:	2,100:	3,200:	2,500
Total.....	13,310:	13,817:	17,969:	11,712:	17,042:	12,500
World total.....	509,988:	468,710:	287,776:	436,114:	476,684:	393,634
World total excluding cider.....	352,495:	351,269:	264,123:	359,900:	405,645:	339,922

Estimates in original units of approximately 1 bushel in the following countries: Australia, Canada, Chile, United States, New Zealand, and South Africa. In other countries original estimates, mostly in metric tons, converted to bushels of 48 pounds.

a/ Preliminary. b/ Includes Syria. c/ Included in Lebanon.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information, and on the basis of postwar boundaries. Harvests in Northern Hemisphere countries are for the year shown and are combined with the harvest in Southern Hemisphere countries of the following year.

PEARS: Production in specified countries,
averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1945-48

Continent and country	Average				1945	1946	1947	1948 ^{a/}
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
North America:								
Canada.....	569:	733:	600:	951:	966:	753		
Mexico.....	331:	508:	601:	523:	529:	573		
United States.....	28,693:	29,312:	33,042:	34,447:	35,312:	26,424		
Total.....	29,593:	30,553:	34,243:	35,921:	36,807:	27,750		
Europe:								
Austria.....	6,366:	4,269:	3,500:	9,714:	7,000:	9,500		
Belgium.....	2,026:	3,172:	4,409:	1,323:	6,614:	1,323		
Bulgaria.....	580:	1,637:	1,684:	2,600:	2,000:	1,500		
Czechoslovakia.....	4,076:	1,619:	1,150:	3,635:	3,620:	4,000		
Denmark.....	480:	776:	617:	926:	900:	950		
France:								
Dessert and cooking.....	1,760:	2,888:	3,454:	5,928:	6,306:	4,000		
Cider.....	21,776:	13,267:	3,486:	11,105:	10,321:	10,000		
Germany.....	15,984:	15,686:	15,432:	9,726:	17,412:	12,549		
Greece.....	878:	1,014:	1,045:	1,129:	1,174:	1,000		
Hungary.....	742:	500:	238:	353:	794:	500		
Italy.....	8,947:	9,620:	9,959:	10,730:	11,148:	10,000		
Luxembourg.....	100:	111:	126:	270:	277:	200		
Netherlands.....	1,570:	2,469:	3,439:	1,102:	6,305:	2,513		
Norway.....	174:	137:	148:	298:	121:	250		
Poland and Danzig.....	3,600:	3,566:	3,517:	2,216:	3,967:	2,856		
Rumania.....	1,103:	1,207:	1,323:	1,330:	547:	275		
Spain.....	3,057:	2,787:	2,500:	2,000:	2,000:	1,800		
Sweden.....	1,063:	771:	750:	1,323:	1,102:	880		
Switzerland.....	7,037:	12,654:	8,818:	14,109:	16,755:	17,000		
United Kingdom:								
Dessert and cooking.....	782:	1,338:	1,474:	1,080:	1,729:	1,232		
Cider.....	237:	349:	251:	430:	358:	300		
Yugoslavia.....	2,685:	4,500:	3,412:	3,175:	3,000:	2,500		
Total.....	85,023:	84,337:	70,732:	84,502:	103,450:	85,128		
Total (excluding cider).....	63,010:	70,721:	66,995:	72,967:	92,771:	74,828		

PEARS: Production in specified countries,
averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1945-48

Continent and country	Average		1945	1946	1947	1948 a/
	1935-39	1940-44				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Asia:						
Lebanon.....b/	24:	71:	309:	331:	353:	400
Palestine.....	16:	10:	14:	16:	10:	10
Syria.....	o/	28:	57:	66:	43:	50
Turkey.....	3,315:	2,776:	3,197:	4,087:	2,407:	4,900
Japan.....	7,366:	6,516:	2,835:	3,942:	3,700:	4,000
Korea.....	775:	785:	504:	700:	657:	750
Total.....	11,496:	10,186:	6,916:	9,142:	7,170:	9,210
South America:						
Argentina.....	2,443:	5,332:	6,063:	4,725:	3,482:	5,000
Chile.....	88:	58:	100:	125:	125:	125
Total.....	2,531:	5,390:	6,163:	4,850:	3,607:	5,125
Africa:						
Union of South Africa.....	680:	785:	400:	735:	720:	750
Oceania:						
Australia.....	2,467:	2,714:	2,644:	3,570:	3,300:	3,700
New Zealand.....	328:	352:	368:	369:	389:	400
Total.....	2,795:	3,066:	3,012:	3,939:	3,689:	4,100
World						
World total.....	132,118:	134,317:	121,466:	139,089:	155,443:	132,063
World total excluding cider.....	110,105:	120,701:	117,729:	127,554:	144,764:	121,763

Estimates in original units of approximately 1 bushel in the following countries:

Australia, Canada, Chile, United States, New Zealand, and South Africa. In other countries original estimates, mostly in metric tons, converted to bushels of 50 lbs.

a/ Preliminary. b/ Includes Syria. c/ Included in Lebanon.

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APPLES: International trade, average 1935-39, annual 1939-47

Country	Average		1939		1940		1941		1942	
	1935-39									
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Exporting Countries:										
United States.....	9,730:	27:	8,379:	46:	1,325:	603:	1,173:	74:	1,122:	397
Canada.....	6,404:	749:	5,166:	200:	2,224:	97:	1,698:	56:	905:	336
France:										
Table.....	393:	1,425:	263:	1,269:	1,505:	115:	153:	107:	7:	19
Cider.....	1,892:	2/:	892:	1:	4,210:	2/:	1,134:	0:	2,461:	0
Australia 3/.....	4,017:	0:	4,398:	0:	1,724:	0:	183:	0:	65:	0
Italy.....	2,420:	0:	4,354:	0:	4,604:	0:	4,998:	0:	282:	0
Rumania.....	6:	0:	5:	0:	2/:	0:	0:	0:	2:	0
Yugoslavia.....	1,095:	2:	1,504:	3: 4/	682:	0: 4/	213:	0: 4/	712:	0
New Zealand.....	893:	4:	791:	3:	494:	2/:	9:	2/:	7:	2/
Chile.....	525:	0:	676:	0:	202:	0:	145:	0:	91:	0
Denmark.....	44:	105:	111:	276:	116:	13:	560:	0:	72:	0
Switzerland 5/:										
Table.....	948:	931:	181:	1,745:	1,846:	377:	1,075:	237:	211:	38
Cider.....	380:	438:	2/:	1,310:	124:	6:	276:	2/:	276:	62
Union of South Africa..	255:	59:	252:	49:	531:	40:	69:	2:	235:	0
Bulgaria.....	296:	0:	689:	0:	31:	0:	129:	0:	96:	0
Portugal.....	27:	0:	18:	0:	5:	0:	5:	0:	5:	0
Hungary.....	195:	66:	474:	20:	66:	0:	18:	1:	464:	0
Greece.....	13:	2/:	15:	0:	2:	0:	2/:	0:	0:	0
Spain.....	4:	25:	0:	0:	5:	0:	17:	0:	8:	0
Syria & Lebanon.....	55:	9:	85:	9:	39:	4:	61:	1:	22:	2
Argentina.....	255:	134:	545:	118:	224:	95:	210:	47:	299:	8
Japan.....	181:	0:	235:	0:	404:	0:	515:	0:	88:	0
Chosen.....	359:	0:	742:	0:	892:	0:	693:	0:	735:	0
Chosen 6/.....	463:	0:	575:	0:	340:	0:	790:	0:	441:	0
Netherlands.....	539:	790:	521:	837:	1,794:	65:	389:	47:	1,010:	45
Total.....	31,389:	4,764:	30,871:	5,886:	23,389:	1,415:	14,513:	572:	9,616:	907
Importing Countries:										
Austria.....	228:	491:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-
Eire.....	7:	310:	1:	310:	9:	109:	5:	1:	5:	0
United Kingdom.....	0:	13,638:	0:	10,570:	0:	4,214:	0:	754:	0:	963
Germany.....	1:	6,323:	2/:	7,465:	2/:	16,153:	2/:	8,783:	0:	5,584
Belgium.....	397:	1,657:	923:	1,004:	400:	170:	16:	88:	1:	280
Sweden.....	12:	693:	17:	762:	1:	310:	2/:	215:	0:	110
Czechoslovakia.....	18:	1,339: 4/	1:	-: 4/	2:	-: 4/	3:	-: 4/	27:	-
Egypt.....	2:	213:	1:	163:	1:	114:	2/:	20:	1:	2/
Norway 5/.....	1:	162:	1:	194:	2/:	67:	0:	69:	0:	1
Brazil.....	0:	306:	0:	393:	0:	362:	0:	411:	0:	328
Finland.....	0:	193:	0:	158:	0:	52:	0:	67:	0:	56
Cuba.....	0:	116:	0:	116:	0:	162:	0:	170:	0:	147
Iceland.....	0:	3:	0:	1:	0:	5:	0:	15:	0:	17
Mexico.....	0:	31:	0:	40:	0:	50:	0:	74:	0:	62
Palestine.....	0:	272:	0:	219:	0:	100:	0:	45:	-:	-
Philippine Islands.....	0:	117:	0:	119:	0:	141:	0:	124:	-:	-
Manchuria.....	0:	392:	0:	219:	0:	100:	0:	45:	0:	20
Netherlands Indies.....	0:	79:	0:	86:	0:	87:	-:	-:	-:	-
China.....	60:	146:	58:	394:	127:	530:	71:	536:	0:	383
Belgian Congo.....	0:	8:	2/:	8:	0:	5:	2/:	8:	0:	8
Algeria.....	2:	101:	0:	84:	2/:	42:	11:	15:	17:	4
Indo China.....	2/:	45:	0:	19:	0:	31:	0:	26:	2/:	2/
Japan 8/.....	0:	463:	0:	575:	0:	340:	0:	790:	0:	441
Hawaii.....	0:	118:	0:	137:	0:	156:	0:	214:	0:	75
Total.....	728:	27,216:	1,002:	23,036:	540:	23,300:	106:	12,470:	51:	8,479
Grand Total.....	32,117:	31,980:	31,873:	28,922:	23,929:	24,715:	14,619:	13,042:	9,667:	9,386

APPLES: International trade, average 1935-39, annual 1939-47

Country	1943 1/		1944 1/		1945 1/		1946 1/		1947 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Exporting Countries:										
United States	342:	269:	510:	1,642:	1,456:	732:	2,864:	1,038:	4,553:	1,211
Canada	876:	103:	3,074:	16:	1,717:	27:	4,731:	232:	3,414:	400
France:										
Table	1:	81:	2/:	20:	12:	295:	50:	561:	217:	168
Cider	359:	0:	93:	0:	2/:	150:	2/:	116:	126:	8
Australia 3/	22:	0:	45:	0:	146:	0:	1,455:	0:	807:	0
Italy	4/ 3,369:	0:	2/:	0:	-:	-:	768:	0:	2,774:	0
Rumania	2/:	0:	2/:	0:	-:	-:	-:	-:	71:	0
Yugoslavia	4/ 276:	0:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-
New Zealand	4:	2/:	2/:	2/:	3:	2/:	253:	2/:	5:	0
Chile	111:	0:	161:	0:	133:	0:	301:	0:	-:	-
Denmark	392:	0:	4:	2/:	74:	0:	209:	85:	-:	-
Switzerland 5/:										
Table	792:	20:	737:	181:	110:	987:	1,893:	231:	930:	466
Cider	211:	2/:	227:	2/:	2/:	436:	180:	2:	114:	1
Union of South Africa ..	74:	0:	138:	0:	140:	0:	-:	-:	-:	-
Bulgaria	2:	0:	8:	0:	0:	0:	-:	-:	-:	-
Portugal	1:	0:	1:	0:	2/:	0:	-:	-:	-:	-
Hungary	232:	0:	215:	0:	0:	0:	-:	-:	-:	-
Greece	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	-:	-:	-:	-
Spain	20:	0:	29:	0:	39:	0:	14:	0:	-:	-
Syria & Lebanon	61:	2/:	27:	2/:	157:	2/:	-:	-:	-:	-
Argentina	345:	1:	415:	8:	816:	0:	1,101:	-:	-:	-
Japan	254:	0:	99:	0:	37:	0:	-:	-:	-:	-
Chosen	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-
Chosen 6/	163:	0:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-
Netherlands	476:	427:	-:	-:	-:	-:	79:	11:	218:	176
Total	8,383:	901:	5,783:	1,704:	4,840:	2,627:	13,898:	2,276:	13,229:	2,430
Importing Countries:										
Austria	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-
Eire	1:	0:	0:	0:	10:	70:	2/:	1:	-:	52
United Kingdom	0:	373:	0:	938:	0:	1,412:	0:	4,293:	0:	3,530
Germany	0:	5,513:	0:	692:	0:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-
Belgium	97:	0:	4:	0:	1,229:	2/:	348:	1,145:	132:	368
Sweden	0:	239:	0:	185:	2/:	274:	0:	1,504:	0:	1,134
Czechoslovakia	4/ 25:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-
Egypt	1:	9:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-
Norway 5/	0:	18:	0:	8:	2/:	51:	-:	-:	-:	-
Brazil	0:	322:	0:	445:	0:	762:	0:	981:	0:	-
Finland	0:	73:	0:	74:	0:	2/:	0:	47:	-:	-
Cuba	0:	113:	0:	190:	0: 1/	339:	0: 1/	254:	0: 1/	325
Iceland	0:	23:	0:	27:	0:	32:	1:	30:	2/:	2/
Mexico	0:	59:	0:	87:	0:	113:	0:	191:	0:	162
Palestine	-:	-:	0:	40:	-:	-:	0:	280:	-:	-
Philippine Islands	-:	-:	-:	-:	0:	221:	0:	176:	0: 1/	928
Manchuria	0:	551:	0:	40:	0:	150:	0:	0:	0:	0
Netherlands Indies	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-
China	0:	327:	0:	115:	0:	0:	1:	30:	2/:	2/
Belgian Congo	0:	15:	0:	4:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-
Algeria	0:	0:	2/:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0
Indo China	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	-:	-:	-:	-
Japan 8/	0:	163:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-
Hawaii	0:	121:	0:	113:	0:	148:	0:	104:	0:	128
Total	124:	7,919:	4:	2,958:	1,229:	3,343:	420:	9,035:	133:	6,627
Grand Total	8,507:	8,820:	5,787:	4,662:	6,069:	5,970:	14,318:	11,311:	13,362:	9,057

1/ Not strictly comparable because of missing information. 2/ Less than 500. 3/ Fiscal years. 4/ According to German import statistics. 5/ Includes pears. 6/ Trade with Japan. 7/ According to U.S. export statistics. 8/ Trade with Chosen. Prepared and estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service Officers, results of official research and other information.

The Italian apple crop is estimated at 15.0 million bushels, 32 percent below last year's crop of 22.2 million and 15 percent more than the 1935-39 average of 13.1 million. The pear crop, indicated at 10.0 million bushels, is about 1 million less than last year's crop and 1 million more than the 1935-39 average. Prospects for apples and pears in the Netherlands is only fair. Apples are estimated at 4.7 million bushels compared with 10.5 million last season; pears are estimated at 2.5 million bushels, compared with 6.3 million last year.

Apple and pear crops are favorable and above normal in Norway. Estimates for the current crop are 1.3 million and 250,000 bushels respectively. Present indications for Switzerland are for an apple crop of 22.5 million, 29 percent above the 17.4 million in 1947 and 36 percent above the 1935-39 average of 16.5 million. Pear production will probably be around 17.0 million as compared with 16.8 million last season.

In England and Wales the apple crop is indicated to be 18.7 million bushels for dessert and cooking, compared with the large crop of 33.1 million in 1947 and with 10.6 million prewar. The apple crop for cider estimated at 3.7 million is 24 percent below the 1947 crop of 4.9 million but only a little more than prewar. The pear crop estimated at 1.2 million bushels is considerably more than the prewar average but about half a million less than the 1947 crop of 1.7.

Indications are for a better apple crop in Asia for the coming season, which is estimated at 15.2 million bushels, 42 percent higher than the crop for 1947 and only a little less than prewar. Pear production estimated at 9.2 million bushels is also higher than the 1947 crop of 7.2 million but less than the prewar average of 11.5.

In South America the apple and pear crops are indicated at 8.2 and 5.1 million bushels, compared with 5.2 and 3.6 million for the previous crop.

Production of apples in Oceania for the coming year will probably be 12.5 million bushels as compared with 17.0 million last season and 13.3 million prewar. The pear crop estimated at 4.1 million bushels is about average and 11 percent higher than last season's crop of 3.7 million bushels.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report, the Committee was composed of Joseph A. Becker, Chairman, Gustave Burmeister, Ruth G. Tucker, and Marguerite F. Golden.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDSEGYPT PLANTS NEAR-
RECORD RICE CROP

The second largest rice acreage on record in Egypt has been planted this season. The 1948 area is estimated at 725,000 acres, compared with the largest planting of 805,000 acres a year earlier, and with the prewar (1936-40) average of 463,000 acres. Water supplies are plentiful and thus far conditions have been excellent for growing of the crop for harvesting from September to November.

EGYPT: Rice production, trade, and apparent utilization,
averages 1930-39, annual 1943-47

Year	Acreage	Yield per acre	Production		Net exports a/ b/	Apparent utiliza- tion b/
			Rough	Milled		
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Average:						
1930-34.....	352:	59.3	20,876 :	611 :	146 :	465
1935-39.....	463:	71.6	33,155 :	970 :	264 :	706
1943.....	667:	50.3	33 570 :	982 :	340 :	642
1944.....	643:	62.1	39,908 :	1,167 :	148 :	1,019
1945.....	654:	64.9	42,454 :	1,242 :c/	322 :	920
1946.....	656:	70.1	45,971 :	1,345 :	361 :	984
1947.....	805:	77.7	62,547 :	1,829 :d/	630 :	1,199

a/ Rough rice is converted to terms of milled at 65 percent. b/ During calendar year following harvest. c/ November-October 1945-46. d/ OFAR estimate.

Compiled from official sources, except as noted.

(Continued on Page 217)

COTTON AND OTHER FIBERBRAZIL'S COTTON
EXPORTS DECLINE

Exports of cotton from Brazil totaled 1,041,000 bales during the year ended July 31, 1948, representing a reduction of 31 percent from the 1,517,000 exported last year and is slightly below the average for 1934-35 to 1938-39. The reduction was heaviest in exports to the United Kingdom but was evident in trade with other countries except Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain, Poland and Canada where small increases were reported.

(Table on following page)

BRAZIL: Exports of cotton by countries, 1947-48
with comparisons

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)
Year beginning August 1

Country of destination	Average 1934-38	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947 a/
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
United Kingdom	230.7	32.5	332.7	234.8	503.1	410.2	139.0
Germany	331.2	0	0	0	0	0	4
France	92.1	0	0	0	0	115.8	55.6
Belgium	34.2	0	0	0	72.7	123.6	144.6
Netherlands	31.1	0	0	0	56.4	54.7	91.1
Italy	38.5	0	0	0	201.0	202.3	119.6
Poland	17.3	0	0	0	0	60.3	65.4
Portugal	20.7	2.8	11.5	8.4	5.8	5.7	14.7
Spain	2.2	220.0	54.2	68.1	146.8	146.8	161.2
Sweden	4.9	125.5	92.7	77.4	59.0	46.6	33.2
Finland	-	0	0	0	7.1	20.3	8.2
Norway	-	0	0	7.0	8.8	6.0	8.7
Japan	200.2	0	0	0	0	0	9
China	50.1	0	0	0	264.6	106.4	26.8
United States	4.4	0	0	b/ 13.4	b/ 7.5	b/ 4.1	b/ 6.9
Canada	.2	0	0	10.2	23.3	19.7	33.3
Colombia	.1	71.1	38.6	26.1	10.9	42.0	17.0
Chile	-	0	c/	.2	0	11.2	17.1
Cuba	-	0	0	0	6.1	5.0	4.7
Uruguay	-	0	0	0	3.4	7.4	10.2
Australia	-	0	0	0	14.6	34.2	21.1
Other countries	7.2	c/	3.0	16.1	70.6	94.9	61.4
Total	1,065.1	451.9	532.7	461.7	1,461.7	1,517.2	1,041.1

a/ Preliminary. b/ Largely cotton for transshipment to Canada. c/ Less than 50 bales.

Compiled from Serviço Estadística Econômica e Financeira do Teouro Nacional, Ministry of Finance.

The 1947-48 export total, together with consumption in that year, exceeded the crop by about 800,000 bales, thus reducing stocks by that amount. A heavy export volume during the 3 postwar years and 4 small crops in succession since 1943-44 have resulted in the disappearance of most of Brazil's large wartime accumulation of cotton.

Stocks on July 31 (mid-season in Brazil) reached a peak estimated at 4,100,000 bales in 1945 and have now been reduced to approximately 1,300,000 bales. After deducting requirements for local consumption until the next crop arrives (March 1, 1949) and a reserve for working stocks, and adding the crop in North Brazil now being picked, it is apparent that a surplus of at least 900,000 bales is still available for export before the South Brazil crop arrives in March.

There is some optimism in southern Brazil regarding an increase in acreage for the next cotton crop. This is based on current high prices and high yields from a new variety called Campinas 817, developed from American Stoneville. The small crops of 1944-45 to 1946-47 resulted chiefly from unfavorable weather but the reduction last year was attributed mainly to reduced acreage.

(Continued on Page 215)

TOBACCO

SYRIA AND LEBANON REDUCE TOBACCO PRODUCTION

The 1948 production of tobacco in Syria and Lebanon is expected to be about 22 percent below the 1947 crop as a result of a reduction in acreage. The curtailment is attributed to the poor export outlook and to tobacco growers shifting to wheat, according to a report from the American Legation in Beirut.

The tobacco acreage authorized by the Government Monopoly, which controls production in the countries, was below the 1947 authorized acreage and plantings were further reduced by many farmers having shifted from tobacco to wheat, which is currently selling at exceptionally high prices. Monopoly officials have estimated the 1948 planted acreage at about 16,000 acres as compared with the 1947 area of 19,900 acres. The 1948 production is expected to total about 7,500,000 pounds, as compared with the 1947 crop of 9,676,000 pounds.

Exports of leaf from Syria and Lebanon, largely Latakia tobacco, to the United States, during 1947 was somewhat above the previous year's exports and totaled 5,537,000 pounds, as compared with 5,212,000 in 1946. It is reported, however, that a substantial part of the 1947 export to the United States was shipped on consignment, and that several thousand tons of the leaf is still in New York awaiting buyers.

RUMANIA'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION INCREASED

Rumania's tobacco production in 1947 and 1948 is estimated to have exceeded the prewar level, and current consumption of tobacco products in the country has increased materially from the low 1947 level, according to official and press reports in Rumania.

Up-to-date information has not been released on 1948 production, but early season reports indicate that the crop might compare favorably with the 1947 output recently estimated at 35,274,000 pounds from 59,300 acres. The Rumanian government program for tobacco production for 1948 called for the planting of 74,100 acres, but reports on early season plantings indicate that this goal was not attained. Weather conditions, however, were generally favorable for late plantings and development of the crop. Prewar, 1935-39, production of leaf in Rumania averaged 28,697,000 pounds annually, and it is believed that the 1948 crop will at least equal this amount.

As a result of decreased leaf production from 1943 through 1946, and especially the small crop of only about 17,000,000 pounds in 1946, the production of tobacco products in Rumania reached a low level in 1947. The output in 1947 was estimated to have been about 38 percent below the immediate prewar level and about 34 percent below 1946. Production declined through the year, reaching a low in November when factory output was 46 percent below the immediate prewar level. Since that date, however, supplies of leaf from the relatively large 1947 crop have been available and production of products has increased substantially.

Rumania has never been an important importer and exporter of tobacco. Annual exports in recent years have been insignificant and imports have also been small.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

PRINCE EDWARD SEED POTATO ACREAGES REACH NEW HIGH

Seed potato acreages entered for inspection on Prince Edward Island, Canada reached a new high this year according to Lewis Dean Brown, American Vice Consul at St. Johns, New Brunswick, Canada. Approximately 50,000 acres of seed potatoes have been planted and 38,754 acres of these have been entered for inspection. This compares with 33,776 acres entered in 1947 and the previous high of 36,261 acres entered in 1936.

Despite the late start in planting this spring prospects as of August 1 seemed bright for a good crop. Growers of the Prince Edward Island Potato Growers' Association expected a marketable yield of 180 bushels per acre.

Leafroll and mosaic have not been serious and aphid populations have been affectively controlled with DDT.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND: Seed potato acreages entered for inspection

Variety	1947	1948
	(Acres)	(Acres)
Irish Cobbler	12,717	12,119
Green Mountain	11,284	13,320
Sebago	6,814	8,281
Katahdin	2,747	4,747
Sequoia	147	196
Others	67	91
Total	33,776	38,754

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations

First movements of the seed potatoes were made in early August, with prices to farmers averaging \$1.50 per 75 pound bag net. Early Cobblers were offered on the local market at \$3.00 per bushel on August 1, 1948.

Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick supplies more than 90 percent of Canada's exports of certified seed potatoes as shown in the following table.

CANADA: Exports of seed potatoes

Producing Area	1945-46	1946-47
	(Bu.)	(Bu.)
Prince Edward Island	1,623,000	1,824,250
New Brunswick	788,716	1,338,208
Others	85,904	123,665
Total	2,497,620	3,286,123

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations

Normally these seed potatoes are exported to the United States, South America, and the Caribbean area. With reassurance from the Canadian Department of Agriculture that potatoes are no longer grown in the area infected with eel worms, Bermuda has lifted its three-year ban on imports of Prince Edward Island potatoes. Marketing groups in Canada are endeavoring to enlarge their market in South African areas.

FATS AND OILSINDIA'S CASTOR, SESAME
PRODUCTION INCREASED

Castor and sesame crops in India, including Pakistan, for the 1947-48 season were larger than the 1946-47 production, according to the final estimates received from the American Embassy, New Delhi. Over 143,000 short tons of castor-beans were harvested from 1,462,000 acres compared with the revised estimate of 131,000 tons from 1,345,000 acres in 1946-47. In the past Pakistan has averaged only 3,000 acres, with the remaining bulk

production in what is now the Indian Dominion. The largest single producing area in India is Hyderabad-Deccan which averages 700,000 acres per year, followed by Madras Province, averaging about 278,000 acres.

Exports of castor oil from India remain free, but the prices prevailing in India are considerably higher than those offered by buyers abroad. Castor-beans and oil from Brazil are offered in large quantities at prices about 25 to 30 percent lower than those in India. Although bean production in East and West Bengal is negligible, there are 5 or 6 mills in Calcutta which have hydraulic presses and expellers to produce castor oil. Most other mills produce oil by hand presses. It appears that most of the requirements for the Calcutta mills must be imported from other provinces and states. Due to acute scarcity of transportation facilities during 1947, arrivals of castor-beans in Calcutta were poor. Approximately 2,500 tons of beans were crushed per month, however, resulting in a monthly production of about 1,000 tons of oil. Some of the oil was exported, but over 50 percent was utilized for lubricating purposes and the balance used in the manufacture of soap, hair oil, and medicines.

In comparison to the peanut-oil industry, castor-oil production in Madras Province is of secondary importance. However, the yield of the entire crop produced is consumed mostly by local crushers. In Bombay, castor-oil production increased from 7,800 tons in 1946 to 13,400 tons in 1947.

Sesame-seed production for 1947-48 amounted to 350,560 tons from 3,542,000 acres compared with 339,360 tons from 3,561,000 acres (revised) in 1946-47. Approximately 200,000 acres are now in Pakistan. About 670,000 acres of sesame were sown in Madras Province in the 1947-48 season. The entire crop is consumed locally for crushing, and sesame-oil is quite popular for edible purposes, especially among the higher income groups. It has been the practice to import large quantities of sesame oil from Hyderabad, but the present political situation has restricted this. The resulting scarcity of sesame seed and oil is badly felt in Madras, and prices for these commodities are very high.

The reverse is true in Calcutta. Since there is not much demand for sesame oil except for manufacturing hair oil and soap, production was much below normal. Seed crushed during 1947 averaged 560 tons a month with oil production averaging 220 tons. During the first quarter of 1948 only 60 tons of seed arrived in Calcutta, portending a continued scarcity of supplies and low sesame-oil production this year.

U. S. FATS AND OILS EXPORTS CONTINUE TO RISE

Exports of the principal fats, oils, and oilseeds (in terms of oil) from the United States during January-July 1948 amounted to over 440.3 million pounds compared with 377.8 million in the same months of 1947 and the prewar average of 241.5 million. Shipments of soybeans, soybean oil, peanuts, cottonseed oil, linseed oil, and tallow were much larger than a year ago, whereas exports of lard, coconut oil, cooking fats, and oleomargarine decreased considerably.

UNITED STATES: Exports of specified fats, oils, and oilseeds,
January-July 1948 with comparisons

Commodity	Unit	Average 1935-39	1946	1947	January-July 1947 1948 a/	
Soybeans.....	1,000 bu.	b/ 4,793	2,906	1,683	1,129	2,268
Soybean oil:						
Refined.....	" lbs.	c/ (6,647	72,583	38,450	20,974	28,418
Crude.....	" "	(	13,228	69,130	18,477	31,719
Coconut oil:						
Refined.....	" "	3,789	935	5,691	1,427	8,183
Crude.....	" "	10,442	47,366	52,849	38,949	7,326
Cottonseed oil:						
Refined.....	" "	4,793	5,857	10,942	2,675	20,210
Crude.....	" "	1,515	244	901	21	3,351
Linseed oil.....	" "	1,280	1,625	7,721	1,240	21,961
Peanuts:						
Shelled.....	" "	c/ (452	61,043	211,010	123,340	242,047
Not shelled.....	" "	(	7,066	18,681	14,210	4,912
Peanut oil, refined....	" "	d/ 325	75	1,579	693	647
Cooking fats.....	" "	2,111	11,424	3,582	2,450	1,823
Lard.....	" "	165,636	430,682	354,184	190,651	167,762
Oleomargarine.....	" "	180	50,483	19,954	12,766	2,649
Tallow:						
Edible.....	" "	c/ (1,651	4,151	601	252	1,227
Inedible.....	" "	(	6,472	55,051	23,561	26,387

a/ Preliminary. b/ Average of less than 5 years.

c/ Not separately classified in Foreign Commerce and Navigation.

d/ 1939 only.

Compiled from official sources.

CHILE'S OILSEED OUTPUT
ATTAINS NEW RECORD

Chile's oilseed production has attained a record high for the second successive year. Over 45,000 short tons of oilseeds were harvested this season (1947-48) compared with 41,500 in 1946-47 and only 28,000 in 1945-46. Sunflower and hemp acreages were larger but flax slightly smaller than in the previous year. Favorable weather conditions prevailed throughout the chief agricultural regions during the growing and harvesting seasons, resulting in high yields.

The sunflower-seed crop amounted to 35,500 tons, compared with 32,000 a year ago and an average of less than 10,000 during 1940-44. Hemp-seed production reached 5,000 tons compared with 4,600 in 1947, but only half the average output of 1940-44. Approximately 167,800 bushels of flaxseed were harvested (December 1947) compared with 169,700 the previous year.

The Chilean Government is continuing its policy of encouraging agricultural production by establishing remunerative farm prices.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

(Continued from Page 210)

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS

ON FOREIGN MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on foreign markets, converted at current rates of exchange:

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, and the U.S. gulf-port average

Market location kind, and quality	Date 1948	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound
<u>Alexandria</u>		Kantar			
Ashmouni, Good.....	9-9	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	57.00	47.56
Ashmouni, F.G.F.....	"	"	"	53.00	44.22
Karnak, Good.....	"	"	"	(not quoted)	
Karnak, F.G.F.....	"	"	"	(not quoted)	
<u>Bombay</u>		Candy			
Jarila, Fine.....	"	784 lbs.	Rupee	546.00	21.01
Broach, Fine.....	"	"		650.00	25.01
Kampala, East African....	"	"		(not available)	
<u>Karachi</u>		Maund			
4F Punjab, S.G., Fine....	9-8	82.28 lbs.	"	83.00	30.43
298F Sind, S.G., Fine....	"	"	"	88.00	32.27
298F Punjab, S.G., Fine..	"	"	"	106.00	38.86
<u>Buenos Aires</u>		Metric ton			
Type B.....	"	2204.6 lbs.	Peso	1/ 3180.00	42.95
<u>Lima</u>		Sp. quintal			
Tanguis, Type 5.....	9-7	101.4 lbs.	Sol	1/ 208.00	31.63
Pima, Type 1.....	"	"	"	290.00	44.10
<u>Recife</u>		Arroba			
Mata, Type 4.....	9-9	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	(not quoted)	
Sertao, Type 5	"	"		170.00	27.97
<u>Sao Paulo</u>					
Sao Paulo, Type 5.....	"	"	"	189.00	31.09
<u>Torreon</u>		Sp. quintal			
Middling, 15/16".....	9-6	101.4 lbs.	Peso	160.00	2/
<u>Houston-Galveston-New</u>					
Orleans av. Mid. 15/16"...	9-9	Pound	Cent	XXXX	30.88

Quotations of foreign markets reported by cable. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Nominal.

2/ Official exchange rate temporarily not available.

MEXICO REPORTS FAVORABLE CONDITIONS FOR COTTON CROP

The 1948 cotton crop in Mexico is still estimated at 580,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), 16 percent higher than the 1947 crop of 499,000 bales and 13 percent higher than the previous record crop of 515,000 bales produced in 1943. Weather conditions were generally favorable except in the Matamoros, Juarez, and several minor districts where drought was detrimental.

In order to insure adequate supplies, about 285,000 bales, for the domestic mill industry and reserve an additional 61,000 to rebuild depleted stocks, the Government has restricted exports to the surplus above 346,000 bales. Authorized exports, calculated on the basis of the above crop estimate, would total about 234,000 bales.

Certain complications are reported to have arisen in connection with the restriction because few mills are in a position to purchase in advance a year's requirements of cotton and no funds have been appropriated for a government agency to purchase and hold these quantities. Exports during the 10 months ended May 31, 1948 totaled 321,000 bales. Practically all of it passed through United States ports and appeared on Mexico's trade records as exports to the United States.

U. S. COTTON EXPORTS DECLINE FROM LAST YEAR'S LEVEL

Exports of cotton from the United States during the year ended July 31, 1948, totaled only 1,994,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) representing a decline of 45.2 percent from the previous year and a 62.3 percent reduction from the prewar (1934-38) average.

The greatest decreases were in exports to Italy, China, the United Kingdom, Canada, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Czechoslovakia. The scarcity of American dollars in all cotton-importing countries was the principal cause for the small export total. Competition from foreign-grown cotton was not a prime factor as Egypt and Brazil are the only major producing countries that had large surpluses for export last year. Egyptian cotton is not directly competitive with American, and Brazil's exports in 1947-48 were 31 percent below those in 1946-47.

The unexpected delay in starting the export movement of cotton to Europe under the Economic Cooperation Program resulted in a smaller export total for 1947-48 than was previously anticipated. Most of the importing countries reduced their total imports through commercial channels last year in anticipation of United States cotton under the ECA program and are in a position to import larger quantities this year if the supplies are made available.

(Table on Following Page)

UNITED STATES: Exports of Cotton by Countries of Destination
Average 1934-38, Annual 1943-47
(Bales of 500 lbs. gross)

	Average:	Year beginning August 1				
	1934-1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Belgium-Luxembourg	147	0	73	75	182	52
Czechoslovakia	65	0	28	70	101	22
Denmark	35	0	0	0	0	3
Finland	35	0	0	17	23	27
France	589	0	458	793	393	216
Germany	579	0	0	6	200	232
Greece	2	0	23	31	10	1
Italy	430	0	0	515	460	70
Netherlands	86	0	22	48	115	35
Norway	13	0	5	1	5	3
Poland and Danzig	224	0	28	104	49	50
Portugal	39	0	0	0	0	0
Soviet Union	23	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	101	181	273	161	42	3
Sweden	93	2	2	2	23	6
Switzerland	2	1	9	27	20	3
United Kingdom	1,097	640	650	296	486	272
Yugoslavia	10	0	22	94	61	0
Other Europe	23	0	0	4	4	5
Total Europe	3,593	824	1,593	2,244	2,174	1,000
Canada	261	305	311	321	320	138
Cuba	7	1	1	6	34	13
Colombia	17	0	0	0	1	1
India	44	0	0	1/	0	21
China	55	0	0	719	569	303
Japan	1,271	0	0	365	511	458
Australia	5	16	4	13	9	11
Other Countries	43	0	0	10	22	49
Total	5,296	1,146	1,909	3,678	3,640	1,994

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

GRAIN, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

(Continued from Page 208)

CANADA'S FLOUR
MILLING REDUCED

Canadian wheat flour production for the year ended July 31, 1948 declined to 24.2 million barrels, a reduction of 15 percent from the record output of 28.6 million barrels in the 1946-47 season. Contrasting with last year's record, the output during 1947-48 was the smallest for any crop year since 1942-43. Production of oatmeal, rolled oats, cornmeal, and other grain

products was also sharply below the high level of 1946-47.

Wheat ground for flour during the year amounted to 110.2 million bushels, compared with 127.8 million for 1946-47. Total grindings of oats were reported at 23.1 million bushels, a reduction of about 23 percent from the high level of a year ago. Corn ground was 1.5 million bushels compared with 2.4 million a year earlier. Mills operated at 81 percent of their rated capacity for the year, whereas the total for the record year (1946-47) was about 101 percent of the rated capacity.

Exports of wheat flour were 13.9 million barrels of 196 pounds, compared with the record exports of 16.9 million in 1946-47. Exports during the past year amounted to 57 percent of the flour produced, with the largest volume reported in May when shipments reached 1.7 million barrels.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

OUTPUT OF FRENCH DAIRY PRODUCTS DOWN

Although French milk production showed a slight improvement during the second quarter of 1948, commercialized production of all dairy products remained 11 percent below the level of the corresponding quarter of 1947. This reduction in output of manufactured products is attributed to increased diversion of dairy products into illegal channels, inadequate official prices and to some organized farmer resistance to making deliveries at the official prices.

Taking the products individually, a marked increase was evident in the output of dried milk and evaporated milk, and some improvement in that of cheese. Actual total milk production in this period was about 101 percent of the same quarter of 1947. Fluid milk arrivals in Paris were somewhat larger than in the second quarter a year ago. It is expected that the increase in the milk price to farmers, effective September 1, will improve the commercial manufacture of dairy products during the winter period of 1948-49. Stocks remained low, although improvements occurred in the supply situation of all dairy products except dried whole milk.

FRANCE: Production of Milk and Dairy Products 2nd quarter, 1948, and 1947

Item	Second Quarter		Second Quarter
	1948	1947	1948/1947
	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 pounds	: Percent
Total production, fluid milk equivalent	: 7,088,209	: 6,985,976	: 101
Total commercialized production	: 3,244,628	: 3,666,017	: 89
Fluid milk	: 1,061,376	: 1,152,815	: 92
Butter	: 56,766	: 61,444	: 92
Cheese	: 87,911	: 86,824	: 101
Condensed milk	: 11,113	: 12,714	: 87
Evaporated milk	: 6,706	: 4,587	: 146
Dried milk (medical)	: 1,236,655	: 703,578	: 176
Casein	: 1,944	: 2,598	: 75

Compiled from official sources.

NEW ZEALAND MEAT EXPORTS OFF SLIGHTLY

Meat exports from New Zealand for the current slaughter year are expected to be 4 percent less than last year, and about 25 million pounds below the export goal. The drop in expected exports is attributed to the smaller ewe and wether slaughter and slightly lighter slaughter weights for lamb, wether and ewe carcasses. Slaughter of cattle, calves and lambs has been running ahead of last season.

New Zealand meat exports rose during the early years of World War II but fell in 1943 and 1944. Most of the loss has been regained by an increase in lamb slaughter. There has not, however, been an appreciable return to pork production. It is reported that interest in hog production lacks enthusiasm and that output is likely to decrease, rather than to increase.

NEW ZEALAND: Exports of Meats, product weight basis, calendar year, 1938-1947

Year	Frozen and chilled carcass meat							: Total
								: Canned
	: Beef	: Lamb	: Mutton	: Pork	: Veal	: Other 1/	: Total	: Meat
	: Mil. lb.	: Mil. lb.	: Mil. lb.	: Mil. lb.	: Mil. lb.	: Mil. lb.	: Mil. lb.	: Mil. lb.
1938	: 101.5:	: 293.2:	: 114.5:	: 58.5:	: 14.3:	: 19.9:	: 601.9:	: 5.8
1939	: 111.8:	: 311.2:	: 138.4:	: 52.2:	: 25.3:	: 22.6:	: 661.5:	: 8.0
1940	: 149.0:	: 350.3:	: 174.0:	: 60.3:	: 18.6:	: 29.1:	: 781.3:	: 8.8
1941	: 86.2:	: 346.3:	: 77.5:	: 54.9:	: 2.5:	: 24.4:	: 591.8:	: 13.4
1942	: 90.5:	: 408.6:	: 78.6:	: 30.2:	: 12.1:	: 23.1:	: 643.1:	: 36.8
1943	: 42.8:	: 359.5:	: 56.7:	: 1.1:	: 14.1:	: 19.9:	: 494.1:	: 37.1
1944	: 6.7:	: 305.1:	: 122.7:	: 4.5:	: 9.0:	: 17.5:	: 465.5:	: 9.2
1945	: 48.2:	: 372.1:	: 163.5:	: 9.2:	: 17.7:	: 21.9:	: 632.6:	: 10.7
1946	: 123.0:	: 388.0:	: 175.4:	: 20.6:	: 14.6:	: 34.0:	: 755.6:	: 23.1
1947	: 137.1:	: 401.4:	: 170.9:	: 18.8:	: 13.7:	: 36.9:	: 778.8:	: 16.0

1/ Largely edible offal.

Compiled from official sources.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL OUTLOOK LESS FAVORABLE

The pastoral outlook in the principal sheep-raising districts in Australia has deteriorated somewhat since the end of June, as rainfall has been much below normal since that time. This is in contrast to the generally favorable conditions during the past year for Australian wool production.

Drought now exists in Central and Western Queensland and substantial rainfall is needed in practically all other pastoral divisions of the Commonwealth. With very cold, dry weather in July, there has been little growth of pastures, and sheep have lost condition in some areas, mainly the interior districts of South Australia, the southern agricultural districts of western Australia and the southern part of New South Wales.